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*The Spirit of Social Work.* By EDWARD T. DEVINE. (New York: Charities Publication Committee. 1912. Pp. xi, 230. \$1.00.)

*The Spirit of Social Work* consists of a series of addresses upon various aspects of social reform, delivered during the past six years by Dr. Edward T. Devine. The subjects of these addresses cover a wide field, including substantial value of woman suffrage, the conservation of human life, certain aspects of the problem of crime and the police, the improvement of tenement houses, the religious treatment of poverty, and the dominant note in modern philanthropy. They were delivered usually before popular audiences, and were intended to arouse their hearers, not merely to understand modern social evils, but to fight against them. The subjects have been handled with lucidity, with vigor, with largeness of spirit, with a thorough understanding of practical conditions, and with an equally thorough philosophical grasp of the principles underlying the better modern philanthropy. Dr. Devine's definition of the dominant idea in these discourses is "a determination to seek out and to strike effectively at these organized forces of evil, at those particular causes of dependence and intolerable living conditions which are beyond the control of individuals whom they injure and whom they too often destroy"; and this quotation may stand as the keynote of the book.

HERBERT CROLY.

*Social Pathology.* By SAMUEL GEORGE SMITH. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1911. Pp. viii, 380. \$2.00.)

Defining social pathology as "a study of social defeats," this book takes up in a brief but lucid manner the chief problems of the abnormal classes in America. Dr. Smith's point of approach is that of the experienced practical worker in social amelioration, but he has not ignored the important background of theory. Three fundamental principles are set forth in the preface: that both society and the individual are dominated by psychical influences; that the importance of the individual depends on social efficiency; and that the study of degeneration should be begun earlier in the career of the individual than it generally is, because it should deal with causation rather than with symptoms. Whatever the importance of heredity, Dr. Smith maintains that social environment is the primary factor to be studied in dealing with social failures,